

witnesses, Colonel Maurel, General Mercier and Captain Freystaetter then left the witness stand, and were followed by an expert in handwriting. The scene to-day showed both Colonel Maurel and General Mercier in an unfavorable light. Maurel was shown, to put it mildly, not to have told the truth, while Mercier, when cornered, threw the awkward responsibility for the illegality of the court martial of 1894 on dead counsel men, as M. Labori pointed out, for which counsel was severely reprimanded by Colonel Jousaet.

General Mercier accused Captain Freystaetter of lying in the matter of the "Robin shell," concerning which there is a report accusing Freystaetter of communicating the details of the "shell" to Germany.

Freystaetter had said that it was not included in the secret dossier. "I have caught Captain Freystaetter in the very act of lying," said General Mercier, amid the greatest excitement in court, "for the Robin shell was not delivered until 1895."

Captain Freystaetter replied promptly, maintaining the truth of his previous statements. The court adjourned at 11:50 a. m.

THE DAY'S TESTIMONY.

Rennes, Aug. 26.—The reappearance on the stage of the court martial to-day of the properties of M. Bertillon, the well known author of the system for taking measurements of criminals, was the signal this morning for an outburst of hilarity on the part of the audience. Before continuing his demonstration, M. Bertillon replied to the comments upon his testimony of yesterday. In regard to the prisoner's exclamation of "Oh, the wretch!" the specialist asserted that if Dreyfus, who had up to that time retained his self-possession, so far forgot himself at that particular point as to insult the witness, it was obviously due to agitation "when he saw that his method of fabricating the bordereau was discovered."

M. Bertillon then resumed the exposition of the technicalities of his system and pelted with laughter greeted his remarks as he again passed round charts, plates, etc. "My extraordinarily ingenious demonstration yesterday proves the excellence of my system," he said.

Here followed a re-enactment of scenes similar to those of yesterday. The prisoner was apparently quite indifferent to what was going on, and the judges and counsel alone attempted to follow the specialist in his interminable cryptographic problems.

The witness was heard to say, during his demonstration: "The system I have the honor to explain to you can easily be carried on under your eyes, and, if you like, I will again read the notes." Roars of laughter greeted the deprecatory reply of Colonel Jousaet, president of the court, who said: "Oh! do not trouble yourself."

WEARIED OF BERTILLON'S FARCE.

As the comedy was prolonged it grew so wearisome that the audience brought out newspapers and chatted in low tones. M. Jaures, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a strong Dreyfusard, openly showed his impatience, but was not rebuffed for so doing.

M. Bertillon at one point advanced alleged fresh proofs against the prisoner, namely, in the Dreyfus papers seized at the War Office, and in which the specialist said he found that two words had been traced. As he proceeded the judges finally paid the most cursory attention to the examples submitted.

One of M. Bertillon's demonstrations was handed to Dreyfus, who closely scrutinized it and returned the papers with a disdainful shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

In summing up the results of his test, M. Bertillon said: "Fully understanding the responsibility of so positive a statement, on my soul and conscience I declare to-day, as I did in 1894 on my oath, that the bordereau is the work of the prisoner here." Dreyfus heard this assertion unmoved.

The witness was asked by the Court how he explained the similarity of the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Esterhazy, to which he replied that since 1894 Esterhazy must have practised the imitative writing of the bordereau in order to render possible the substitution of himself for the prisoner. In support of this theory M. Bertillon produced a fresh array of plates, which, he alleged, proved his hypothesis in regard to Esterhazy. This induced murmurs of assent and dissent. He pointed out that in Esterhazy's writing there were certain calligraphic blunders which, he asserted, did not exist in the original bordereau, but were found in reproductions of the document, in consequence of imperfections in the methods employed to reproduce them. This, he continued, tended to prove that Esterhazy had appropriated the writing of these reproductions. "Esterhazy," exclaimed M. Bertillon, "is a man of straw and a scoundrel. I have said this ever since the commencement of the trial." There was a sensation in court at this remark, which was turned to laughter as the witness in his excitement knocked his portfolios to the ground.

M. Demange asked M. Bertillon if he, the witness, had submitted Esterhazy's handwriting to the same tests as the bordereau. The witness replied in the affirmative, explaining that, however, the tests were less complete than in the case of the prisoner.

WRITING EXPERT UNDER FIRE.

Counsel reminded the witness that he said in 1894 that he found in the bordereau a cryptographic signature "Alfred Dreyfus." M. Bertillon replied that he was not now positive on this point, to which, he added, he attached "no importance whatever."

Referring to M. Bertillon's statements yesterday that he found in the bordereau words Dreyfus was in the habit of using in documents of the War Office, M. Demange asked how the witness accounted for this, and the specialist explained with some confusion that it was a necessary counterpart of the precautions taken by the prisoner when he wrote the bordereau, "in order to make out that he was the victim of a plot."

ASKED HIS OPINION OF THE LETTER FROM MATHIEU

The baby's coming is often looked forward to as a time of dread and danger. Many women are physically unfit to become mothers. They are sick and weak in a womanly way and may well look with fear toward the time of maternity. Intelligent preparation for this time is most essential. An athlete "trains" for months before his trial. Most women do not "train" at all and yet their trial is to be no more times as severe as the athlete's.

During the period of gestation every woman should use every means to strengthen the organs that are to be tried. They should be kept in perfect health. The faintest symptom of disorder or disease should be promptly eliminated.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed to do this very thing—has been doing it for over thirty years. It is the one sure medicine for all female complaints. It is the only medicine that may be absolutely depended upon to practically abolish the pain and danger of childbirth. It is the only preparation of its kind that is the invention of a regularly graduated physician—a skilled and experienced specialist in the cure of diseases of women.

Mrs. Emerson Allen, of Dorset, Ontario, Ont., writes: "I was in very poor health for a long time, dating from the birth of my little girl. I tried different doctors and different medicines. I took four bottles of Favorite Prescription and seem to be perfectly well again."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a perfect cure for constipation.

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Dreyfus, called the "blotting pad letter," from which the specialist alleged the prisoner took the keyboard for his work on the bordereau, M. Bertillon replied that he had no opinion on the subject, but, he maintained, the letter had been written by the same system as the bordereau.

"That is my hypothesis," said the witness. "Many similar ones can be found." (Murmurs of disapproval.)

M. Labori asked how M. Bertillon reconciled the result of the present experiments, namely, that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus tracing Esterhazy's handwriting, with his opinion in 1894 that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus, unless it had been most carefully forged. To this M. Bertillon replied that it was only an hypothesis, whereupon M. Labori remarked that the forgery was then of such a nature as to constitute proof in favor of Dreyfus, "yet to-day it is made proof against him." Continuing, counsel said:

"Since the witness admits that Esterhazy has written by the same mathematical methods as Dreyfus, why has he attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus rather than to Esterhazy?"

M. Bertillon—it was on Dreyfus's blotting pad that the key word "interest" was found, and Esterhazy might have had access to this word.

M. Labori—Does M. Bertillon admit that Esterhazy is a traitor?

Colonel Jousaet refused to put the question to the witness.

M. Labori, continuing his questions, asked M. Bertillon's opinion as to what system of defence might have been employed by the writer of the bordereau if the document had been found on him.

The witness, in a confused and almost inaudible tone, declared that the prisoner would then have maintained that the document was a forgery, and could have adduced it as proof of a plot.

SUPPORTS TO FIT THE CRIME.

M. Labori—in that case the prisoner must have foreseen the appearance on the scene of a man so eminent as M. Bertillon (laughter), capable of imagining a system so ingenious as the one he has expounded to-day. (Renewed laughter.)

M. Bertillon retorted that, in his opinion, a man of the ability of the accused could have made a model line in a quarter of an hour, every time he had occasion to write.

Replying to further questions, M. Bertillon admitted that he had discovered in Esterhazy's writing peculiarities similar to those in the bordereau.

Counsel pointed out that it was impossible to maintain the hypothesis that Esterhazy was a man of straw, since in 1897, when he might very well have admitted writing the bordereau, he had confessed nothing. The reasoning of M. Bertillon, counsel asserted, therefore, fell to the ground.

After a short incidental discussion of the Weyer forger, which, it was believed, was perpetrated by order of the Prefect of Police, Colonel Jousaet asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the witness, and the attention of all present was immediately riveted on Dreyfus, who explained how the exclamation, "Oh, the wretch!" escaped his lips during the former trial.

"M. Bertillon," the prisoner said, "was constantly turning to me while testifying and calling me the guilty man. I retorted 'Wretch!' to him. These are the circumstances under which I uttered the word. I have nothing to reply to the deposition of the witness. But there is one thing of which I am absolutely sure, and that is that I am not the writer of the bordereau." This statement caused a considerable stir in court.

Referring to his papers, which were seized at the War Office, Dreyfus said that it would not be strange to see notes written by officers altered. He added: "I was shown yesterday a note relative to General De Miribel. There were in the document corrections made by the Chief of Department himself, which shows that immediately after having written a note, he handed it to the Chief of Department."

Referring to this so called "blotting pad letter," Dreyfus said: "This letter is perfectly genuine. Mme. Dreyfus can testify to that point. No one here will doubt the word of Mme. Dreyfus, and you, gentlemen, less than any one," he added, looking steadily at the judges.

EXPLAINING A GREAT MYSTERY.

After a brief adjournment, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, called upon Captain Valerio, of the artillery, to explain M. Bertillon's system and to give an opinion on the subject. The Captain said he thought M. Bertillon's testimony might be summarized in a sentence: "The bordereau was doctored, and the document fabricated by means of secret writing, or writing with a key, the key word, 'interest,' being found on the 'blotting pad letter' attributed to Mathieu Dreyfus."

"The system," continued the Captain, "was evidently devised to offer the prisoner two means of escape. Either he would deny being the author of the bordereau by pointing to the difference of the handwriting, or he would contend it was a plot by showing the documents were traced over his writings."

"However complicated the ingenuity of the human mind might appear," continued the witness, "I propose to show: (1) That the document was fabricated. (2) That it was fabricated by means of the key word, 'interest.' (3) That documents written by the prisoner in the War Office contained words written by means of the same key. (4) That the forgery was intended to enable the prisoner to plead there was a plot against him. (5) That the prisoner alone could be the writer."

Captain Valerio then attempted to prove his hypothesis, traversing practically the same ground as already laboriously covered by M. Bertillon.

The witness declared that, as he wished to remain on scientific ground, he would not attempt to define the motives actuating the writer of the bordereau. But, he added, he was perfectly convinced that it could only have been Dreyfus. Esterhazy had declared himself to be the writer, but that could not be true, because it had been proved that the bordereau was forged. In conclusion, Captain Valerio declared that the Court now had in its possession material proof of the prisoner's guilt.

When Dreyfus was asked the usual question, the prisoner pointed out that the testimony of Captain Valerio was only a repetition of M. Bertillon's, and that, consequently, his reply to the latter applied equally to Valerio.

THE PRISONER'S TERSE COMMENTS.

Reference having been made to doctored words in the minutes written by him at the War Office, Dreyfus pointed out that these minutes were written in the presence of witnesses. He also dwelt upon the fact that he had already acknowledged the genuineness of the "blotting pad letter," which he reaffirmed, adding that the hypothesis that he doctored the bordereau in order to have means of defence fell to the ground of itself, since he had never attempted to turn the system to use.

"All M. Bertillon's measures are false. All, without exception!" exclaimed the prisoner vehemently, amid excitement.

Major Carrière asked the Court to confront Colonel Maurel and Captain Freystaetter. As Freystaetter, his breast glittering with decorations, advanced with a firm step and an air of energy, he created a good impression. He wore a short beard, turning gray, and a flowing blond mustache. His hair is almost white, although he is only forty-two years old. He said: "I was a judge of the court martial of 1894."

My belief in the prisoner's guilt was due to the evidence of experts and Colonel Henry and Colonel du Paty de Clam. I should say it was strengthened by the reading of documents which were communicated to us, the judges, in

a private room. (Great sensation.) The secret dossier contained: (1) A biographical dossier, imputing to Dreyfus acts of treason committed at the school at Bourges, at the Military College and while on the Headquarters Staff; (2) the document known as the 'Cette canaille de Dreyfus'; (3) a letter which, by showing the resemblance of the handwriting, proved the genuineness of the 'Cette canaille de Dreyfus' document, and which was called the 'D'Avignon letter' (cries of 'Oh!'); (4) a telegram from a foreign military attaché very distinctly asseverating the prisoner's guilt. A great sensation and lively interruptions followed this statement.

"This telegram, if I remember rightly," continued Freystaetter, "was in the following terms: 'Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned.' (Renewed cries of 'Oh! Oh!')

MERCIER AND MAUREL STARTLED.

At this juncture General Mercier and Colonel Maurel jumped up simultaneously and asked for permission to speak. Their action caused intense excitement, which became breathless as Colonel Maurel stood up and both the former judges confronted each other with almost defiant looks.

Colonel Maurel said: "I have only a word to say. The other day Maitre Labori drew me from the ground of argument to the ground of secret deliberations. I told him I had only read a single document. These were the words: 'I only read one document.' I did not say only one document had been read. (Sensation.) I did not go any further than that, as I did not wish to violate the secret of the judges' deliberations. In reply to questions of counsel for the defence, who would have made me say more than I wished, I declared I had only read one document. After reading that document I handed the dossier to the clerk, saying, 'I am tired.'"

This caused another great sensation and interruptions almost developing into uproariousness, which caused Colonel Jousaet to order the commandant of gendarmes to maintain silence. Colonel Maurel, as he spoke, was greatly excited and trembled. The fingers of his right hand opened and shut nervously, while those of his left kept up a tattoo on the bar of the witness stand.

Captain Freystaetter steadfastly regarded his former colleague, his cold, determined attitude having an immense effect on the audience, whose great agitation rapidly increased as exciting incidents followed.

M. Labori asked whether Colonel Maurel confirmed the explanations of Captain Freystaetter, and what the latter had said in regard to Colonel Maurel. The latter replied: "I answer with all frankness and all truth. I only listened to the reading of the documents very absently. It was not interesting." (Shouts of 'Oh! Oh!') and much laughter.) The witness concluded, saying, "That is all, Monsieur le President. I remember nothing else."

BRINGING OUT THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Captain Freystaetter was then requested definitely to give his recollections concerning the production of a secret document at the court martial of 1894. His manner was quiet and collected as he replied: "Not only did I see them, but I assert that Colonel Maurel had them in his hands. And, what is more, I assert that he made a commentary on each document as it passed through his hands."

Colonel Maurel, very pale, vigorously protested against the use of the word "commentary," which caused laughter. "I could not have acted as Captain Freystaetter asserts," said Maurel. "I was too conscious of my duty to allow myself to influence in any way the judges whose president I was, and if what Captain Freystaetter has just said in regard to me had been done in my presence, if the president had attempted to exercise pressure on me as a judge, if he attempted to influence me, notwithstanding his age, rank or functions, I would have reminded him of his duty. I would not have waited five years before coming forward to provoke an audience in open court. I have finished. I will say no more in reply to Captain Freystaetter."

Addressing Colonel Jousaet, Captain Freystaetter said: "My excuse for my attitude is my ignorance of the legal regulations. I did not know at all that it was forbidden to make any communication in the judges' room. Moreover, April 8 last I wrote to Colonel Maurel, clearly explaining everything I intended to do, when I learned it was irregular to comment on documents in the judges' room."

Colonel Maurel admitted the truth of this statement, adding: "Captain Freystaetter referred to doubts which had been awakened in his mind by Colonel Henry's forgery. He spoke of the anguish by which his conscience was tortured. I did not reply to Captain Freystaetter, because I am accustomed to allow every one the liberty of his opinions. In my opinion, every one ought to guide his ship in his own way."

M. Labori requested the judges to note that no contradiction was offered to Captain Freystaetter's statement that the Panzardi telegram of November 2 was communicated privately to the judges in 1894, and, under these circumstances, General Mercier having testified that he had given an order that the telegram should not be communicated, and, whereas, he had also testified that the order was carried out, counsel begged the president of the court to ask General Mercier for explanations concerning the statement which entirely contradicted his testimony.

MERCIER RESORTS TO ABUSE.

General Mercier, who had paid rapt attention to what was going on, pointed out that Captain Freystaetter had spoken of an act of treason, alleged to have been committed by Dreyfus at the Polytechnic School, adding that Freystaetter "seemed to retain very exact recollections of the documents communicated."

General Mercier asked what was referred to in the letter mentioned.

Captain Freystaetter replied: "It referred to a shell, see the document perfectly in my mind's eye."

General Mercier—So, Captain Freystaetter is caught in the very act of lying. (Loud protests.)

"I repeat it," the General continued coolly, amid renewed protests. "As a matter of fact, the Robin shell, to which he refers, was only adopted by Germany in 1895. We were only informed of the act of treason in 1896."

Captain Freystaetter adhered to his statement that a shell was mentioned in the commentary submitted to the generals in 1894.

General Mercier—As for the telegram of November 2, I maintain that it was not communicated to the court of 1894.

Captain Freystaetter—I am certain that there was a telegram with the words 'Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned.' There was something else which I do not remember.

"As regards the reply General Mercier has just made to me, I insist I have not said there was a document mentioning a particular shell, but simply a commentary referring to an act of treason in connection with a shell. I do not know if that affected the evidence of the prosecution. But I have only testified to that of which I am strictly certain."

General Mercier reiterated that it was impossible to communicate in 1894 concerning the Robin shell.

M. Labori then said: "In view of the incidents occurring, I must insist once more, Monsieur le President, that the condition of Colonel du Paty de Clam be examined into by Imperial physicians. General Mercier has stated that the package contained the secret documents was prepared by Colonel du Paty de Clam."

General Mercier, interrupting—Pardon me, I said I had learned from General de Boisdeffre that the package was brought by Colonel du

Paty de Clam. But I also said that Colonel Sandherr prepared the packet.

"ALWAYS THE DEAD," SAYS LABORI. M. Labori—Always the dead: Sandherr, the dead Henry, the dead! Their testimony is constantly being cited.

Colonel Jousaet protested against these words as being out of order, and M. Labori resumed his seat in silence.

This incident, which terminated with the testimony of Captain Freystaetter, created a great impression on the audience. The Dreyfusards were jubilant.

M. Para-Javal, a draughtsman, was called for the defence. He was accompanied by a blackboard, upon which he proposed to refute a portion of M. Bertillon's problem. The witness said, amid laughter, that the demonstration would occupy no less than two hours. He then proceeded to chalk a number of calligraphic signs on the blackboard and presented to the court photographs of the writing of the bordereau and the prisoner's handwriting, pointing out their dissimilarities and entering into elaborate explanations which were not concluded, when, at 11:50 a. m., the court adjourned.

ARMY CHIEFS ENRAGED BY EXPOSURE.

Rennes, Aug. 26.—One needs to be in the very midst of the storm of passion now raging in France to appreciate the height of moral courage to which Captain Freystaetter has risen in coming forward to the defence of the truth against the army chiefs.

They are simply furious at the thorough exposure, and all blame Maurel for falling into the trap laid for him by M. Labori in Thursday's cross examination, although it is difficult to see what else Maurel could have done.

After the Court rose and all the public were supposed to be excluded, General Mercier accosted Colonel Maurel in the courtyard and gave him a piece of his mind, even going to the extent of calling him a blockhead. Maurel vainly protested his helplessness and the impossibility of warding off Labori's home thrusts in

GUERIN HOISTS A BLACK FLAG.

MME. CHANTELOUP, WHO VISITED THE BE-SIEGED PERSONS, SAYS HER SON IS DYING.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Mme. Chanteloup, whose son is among the besieged persons, was allowed to visit M. Guérin to-day, on account of the report of her

THE HOUSE IN RUE CHABROL, WHERE GUERIN IS DEFYING THE POLICE.

view of Captain Freystaetter's testimony. Finally Mercier left him in a temper.

FRENCH FISHERMEN FARE POORLY.

IT IS SAID THEY ARE READY TO ABANDON THE TREATY COAST.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 26.—The British third class cruiser Commodore Giffard, returned to-day from a cruise along the French treaty coast, bringing the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Hugh McCullum, who has been conducting a special investigation into the grievances of the residents.

It is understood that the French fishermen have feared so poorly this season that they are willing to abandon the coast altogether.

THE OCEANIC AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—The new White Star steamer Oceanic, the largest ship in the world, arrived here to-day from Belfast, Ireland, where she was built. She was profusely decorated with flags, and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds.

The Oceanic left Belfast on Wednesday, and has been making a trial trip to test her engines. The steamer is to sail from Liverpool for New-York on her maiden voyage on September 6. Her dimensions are: Length, 304 feet; beam, 32 feet; draught, 28 feet, and she registers 17,000 tons. Her engines are expected to develop 6,500 horsepower.

EMPRESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA ILL.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" says Empress Augusta Victoria is again so indisposed that her physicians have forbidden her to accompany the Emperor William to the autumn maneuvers in South Germany.

THE WORDSWORTH'S ENGINEER KILLED.

London, Aug. 26.—The Belgian steamer Wordsworth, Captain Graham, from Rio Janeiro, by way of Pernambuco, August 19, for New-York, has put into Barbados with her engines broken down and her chief engineer killed.

ROBBED AND CHASED AWAY.

A FARMER FROM JACKSON, MICH., RUNS AGAINST A WESTCHESTER COUNTY GREEN.

GOODS GANG.

Another victim of the gang of bunco steers which has been operating in Pelham was found yesterday. The man, who is an old farmer, and had travelled all the way from Jackson, Mich., was not permitted even to see the greengrods, but was robbed and then chased away. The man says his name is Edward White, that this is believed to be fictitious. He began a correspondence with the confidence men several weeks ago, and arranged to meet them in Youkers.

According to the arrangement, White arrived there on Wednesday, and was met at the railroad station by two men, who escorted him to a trolley car and took him to a place which Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon says answers the description of the White Hotel in Pelham. The farmer was taken to the third floor of the hotel. There he sat down at a table, and while waiting for his companions to produce the greengrods he began to inspect the room, which was filled with gambling apparatus, all of which was strange to him.

When White turned around again to close the transaction he looked into the muzzles of two revolvers, which were being pointed at his head by the bunco men.

"Give us your money," demanded one of them, "or we will blow your brains out." The old farmer was horrified, and, sinking back into his chair, made no resistance, while the men went through his pockets and took out \$20, all the money he had in his possession.

After depositing the roll in his pocket, one of the greengrods men said: "You can go now, and don't try any more fresh games on us. If you make any trouble you will never get back to your home in Michigan alive."

White left the place, and was followed by the confidence men who stood at the door with their revolvers leveled at his head until he had disappeared. He took a car to Youkers. He was informed that the Youkers police had no jurisdiction in the case, and thereupon informed.

He was then taken to a ticket from New-York to Buffalo was all that he had left. This is the third affair of the kind reported from Pelham within a week. The Town Board of Pelham held a meeting on Friday night, and it is likely that its members will take some action toward finding the guilty parties and causing their punishment.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28th.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

265 PAIRS ALL SILK CURTAINS, ASSORTED COLORS, APPROPRIATE FOR PORTIÈRES, WINDOW AND MANTEL DRAPERIES, IN LOTS OF ONE TO FIVE PAIRS, VALUE \$16.50 TO \$22.50, AT (THIRD FLOOR.) \$6.75 AND \$8.50 PAIR.

LADIES' GOLF AND TOURIST SKIRTS.

250 GOLF OR TOURIST SKIRTS, MADE OF DOUBLE FACE CLOTHS—BLUE, OXFORD, BROWN OR GRAY—WITH PLAID OR CHECK BACK, \$7.50 (SECOND FLOOR.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GUERIN HOISTS A BLACK FLAG.

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A few worms left for the late birds—medium weight goods, formerly \$20.00 and \$25.00, reduced to \$16.00. Your last chance. New Fall Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

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MANUSCRIPTS PROMPTLY EXAMINED.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM A. HAYCHAFT, Late 1st Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.—Captain J. H. WILSON, 1st Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.—First Lieutenant WILLIAM A. HAYCHAFT, 1st Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.—First Lieutenant WILLIAM A. HAY